

**Pregnant Women Perception with Labour Room and Maternity Operation Theatre
Services at District Hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan**

Synopsis Submitted to



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Introduction

Since 2005, India has achieved notable strides in lowering the death rate for mothers and newborns. Millions of infant and maternal fatalities have been prevented as a result of the national health mission's health systems changes.

There is still a significant burden of maternal and newborn mortality notwithstanding this downward trend. According to SRS 2018, the current rates of maternal mortality (MMR) are 97 per 100,000 live births, neonatal mortality (NMR) is 23 per 1000 live births, and the state of Rajasthan has an MMR of 113 per lakh live births.

It is estimated that 46% of maternal deaths, over 40% of stillbirths, and 40% of neonatal deaths occur in India. One of the main causes of the high rate of maternal and paediatric death is inadequate care.(1)

To ensure Quality of Care during intrapartum & immediate post-partum period in healthcare facility, MoHFW has launched Labour room Quality Improvement initiative named as LaQshya aims to reduce clinical complications and improve outcomes by enhancing the quality of maternal and newborn care. Extending respectful maternity care (RMC) to all pregnant women is another critical objective of LaQshya.

Rationale

LaQshya program implemented in Rajasthan is a significant government initiative aimed at enhancing the quality of maternal and newborn healthcare services across the state

This Study plays a vital role in ensuring that pregnant women receive high-quality, satisfactory care during childbirth, ultimately contributing to improved maternal and neonatal health outcomes at District hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Research Questions

How Pregnant women perceive with Labour Room Services at District Hospital, Jhunjhunu , Rajasthan ?

How Pregnant women Perceive with Maternity Operation theatre Services District Hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Objectives

The study objectives are:

To review the LaQshya program, the guidelines and tools.

To study the Pregnant Women Perception with Labour Room Services at District Hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

To study the Pregnant Women Perception with Maternity OT Service District Hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

To suggest the ways to improve and/or sustain the quality of labor rooms and the operation theater

Materials and Methods

Settings – The Study will be conducted at District Hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Study Population - Pregnant women who enrolled in the Labor room and Maternity OT for delivery at District Hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan during study period

Sample Size -

400 deliveries took place in Labor room and 60 deliveries took place in Maternity OT against a Month at District Hospital, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

$$n = Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p) / E^2$$

Confidence value: 95% (Z = 1.96), MOE : 10% = (E= 0.10) , Population Proportion(p) not specified so we use 0.5 for max variability

Sample Size calculation

Labor Room Deliveries

$$n = Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p) / E^2$$

Population size = 400 , p = 0.5

$$n = (1.96)^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5) / (0.10)^2 = 96.04$$

Now we need to adjust this using the finite population correction

$$n_{adj} = n / 1 + (n-1/N) = 96.04 / 1 + (96.04 - 1) / 400$$

$$\underline{LRD = 78}$$

Maternity OT Deliveries

$$n = Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p) / E^2$$

Population size = 60 , p = 0.5

$$n = (1.96)^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5) / (0.10)^2 = 96.04$$

Applying adj. formula

$$n_{adj} = n / 1 + (n-1/N) = 96.04 / 1 + (96.04 - 1) / 60-1$$

$$\underline{MOT Deliveries = 38}$$

So Based on a 95% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error,

a sample of 60-70 was selected from the labour room deliveries, and a sample of 30-40 was selected from the OT deliveries.

The questionnaire created on Google Forms will be administered only to women who have given birth and provided informed consent.

Sampling Techniques – Simple Random Sampling Method will be employed

In this method, every third pregnant woman is being selected into a sample.

Data Collection methods

- Interview with pregnant women
- In depth interview with nursing staff
- Review of LaQshya program, guidelines, and tools
- Observation of Labor rooms and Maternity OT functioning as per the LaQshya Standards

Data Collection Tools –

- Review checklist
- Observation checklist (LaQshya checklist)
- Interview schedule for pregnant women using google form

Duration Of study– The study will be conducted for 3 Month (April – June 2024)

Operational Definition –

- LaQshya Programme - is a quality improvement initiative which aims to ensure Quality of Care during intrapartum and immediate post-partum period in Labour Room and Maternity OT. It targets all Government Medical College Hospitals, District Hospitals & equivalent health facilities, designated FRUs as well as high case load CHCs.
- Labor Room - refers to a specialized area within a healthcare facility designated for the management and monitoring of women during childbirth.
- Maternity OT - is a surgical facility specifically designed for performing obstetric surgeries, such as Caesarean sections (C-sections) and other procedures related to childbirth

Data Analysis Plan –

- Profiling of Pregnant Women: Age, Education, Place of Residence
- Calculate the percentage of a Likert scale by assigning a number to each option on the scale.

- Calculate the sum of the responses for each option. Finally, divide this sum by the total number of responses and multiply the result by 100

Ethical Consideration – The Study will be adhered to ethical principles of research including informed consent, confidentiality, and anonymity.

Implications of Research –

- The finding of this research can contribute to the improvements in the quality of maternal care provided at the hospital.
- It also contributes to Healthcare System Strengthening

References -

LaQshya Programme Retrieved from <https://qps.nhsrcindia.org/laqshya>

LaQshya Guideline Retrieved from <https://qps.nhsrcindia.org/laqshya/quality-LaQshya-Guidelines>

NQAS Retrieved from <https://qps.nhsrcindia.org/national-quality-assurance-standards>

1. LaQshya | National Health Systems Resource Centre [Internet]. [cited 2024 Jun 13]. Available from: <https://qps.nhsrcindia.org/laqshya>